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(71) Applicant: KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 210 (JP)

(72) Inventors:

- Takami, Norio
1-1-1, Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo (JP)
- Ohsaki, Takahisa
1-1-1, Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(74) Representative: March, Gary Clifford
Batchellor, Kirk & Co.
2 Pear Tree Court
Farringdon Road
London EC1R 0DS (GB)

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(54) Lithium secondary battery and carbonaceous material useful therein

(57) A lithium secondary battery, comprising:

a vessel;
a positive electrode containing an active material
housed in the vessel;
a lithium ion conductive electrolyte in the vessel,
and
a negative electrode arranged in the vessel contain-
ing carbonaceous material spherical particles as
active material that absorbs and discharges lithium
ions, the carbonaceous material spherical particles
containing a graphite-like layered structure part and
a turbulence-layered structure part, fine structures
of the carbonaceous material spherical particle
being arranged in point-orientation.

There is also provided a process for making car-
bonaceous material for a negative electrode of a lithium
secondary battery comprising the step of heat-treating
for carbonizing a spherical particle or a fibre, the heat-
treating step including one of the steps of carbonizing a
mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase
pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at a temperature
of more than 1200°C up to 2500°C.

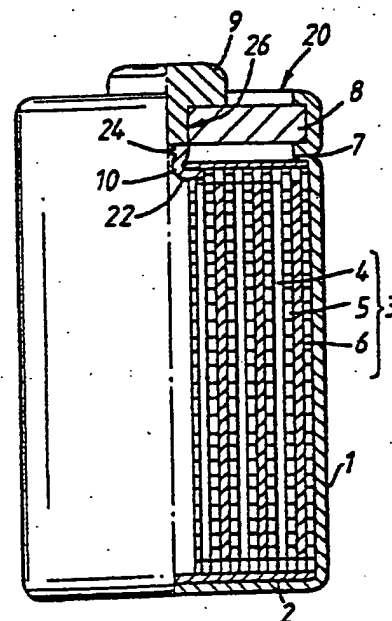


Fig. 1.

Description

This invention relates to a lithium secondary battery and, more particularly, to a lithium secondary battery having an improved negative electrode. It also relates to carbonaceous material useful therein and processes for making such material.

In recent years, a nonaqueous electrolyte battery using lithium as a negative electrode active material has attracted attention as a high energy density battery. Of such nonaqueous electrolyte batteries, a primary battery using a light metal such as lithium, sodium or aluminum as a negative electrode active material and manganese dioxide (MnO_2), carbon fluoride $[(\text{CF})_n]$, thionyl chloride (SOCl_2), or the like as a positive electrode active material is already widely used as a power source of a timepiece or an electric calculator, or as a backup battery of a memory.

In addition, as the sizes and weights of various types of electronic equipment, such as communication equipment or VTR devices and so on, have been decreased, a demand for a secondary battery having a high energy density which can be suitably used as a power source of such equipment has been increased, and the nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery has been actively studied. For example, a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery using lithium as a negative electrode and an electrolyte prepared by dissolving an electrolytic salt such as LiClO_4 , LiBF_4 , LiABF_6 or LiPF_6 in a nonaqueous solvent such as propylene carbonate (PC), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), γ -butyrolactone (γ -BL), or tetrahydrofuran (THF) has been studied. In addition, a compound which topochemically reacts with lithium such as TiS_2 , MoS_2 , V_2O_5 , or V_6O_{13} has been studied as a positive electrode active material.

The above secondary battery however, has not been put into practical use yet. This is mainly because the charge/discharge efficiency of the battery is low and the number of charge/discharge times or cycle life is short. It is assumed that this is because the lithium negative electrode becomes degraded due to a reaction with the electrolyte. That is, lithium dissolved in an electrolyte as lithium ions upon discharge reacts with a solvent and the surface of the lithium is partially deactivated when it precipitates upon charging. Therefore, when charge/discharge is repeated, lithium is precipitated in the form of dendrites or small spheres, or is separated from the collector.

For these reasons, carbonaceous materials which are able to absorb or release lithium such as coke, sintered resin, carbon fibre or thermally decomposed epitaxial carbon, have been used to prevent the degradation of a negative electrode caused by reaction between lithium and non-aqueous electrolyte solution or by dendrite precipitation. However, because of the small absorbing-releasing capacity of lithium ion, the specific capacity of such a negative electrode is relatively small. Theoretically, increasing the absorbability of lithium ion should enlarge the charging capacity. However, such an increase has been difficult to achieve because the structure of the carbonaceous material deteriorates or the solvent in the electrolyte decomposes. Furthermore, there is a problem that when charging current density is elevated, the absorbed lithium quantity releases less metallic lithium. As a result, it is difficult to improve the cycle life of a lithium secondary battery including such a negative electrode.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved lithium secondary battery with high capacity and superior cycle life.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an improved method for producing a negative electrode for a lithium secondary battery.

To accomplish the above described objects, a lithium secondary battery is provided which comprises a vessel; a positive electrode containing an active material housed in the vessel; a lithium ion conductive electrolyte in the vessel; and a negative electrode arranged in the vessel, containing carbonaceous material spherical particles or carbonaceous fibres as active materials that absorb and discharge lithium ions. The carbonaceous materials contain a graphite structure part and a turbulence-layered structure part, and fine structures of the carbonaceous material spherical particles are arranged in point-orientation.

The term "a node" as used herein means "positive electrode", and the term "cathode" as used herein means "negative-electrode."

These and other objects and advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated from the following detailed description of the presently preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings; wherein

Fig. 1 is a partial vertical sectional view showing a structure of an embodiment according to the present invention; Fig. 2 is a partial vertical sectional view showing carbonaceous materials used in the present invention; and Fig. 3 to Fig. 9 are graphs showing charge and discharge capacities as functions of cycle numbers in lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments and comparative examples set forth in Tables 1-7 of this application.

A lithium secondary battery according to the present invention will be described below with reference to Fig. 1.

Referring to Fig. 1, a cylindrical case 1 having a bottom houses an insulator 2 arranged on its bottom and electrodes 3. The case 1 is typically made of stainless steel. The electrodes 3 have a structure in which a band-link member obtained by stacking a positive electrode 4, a separator 5, and a negative electrode 6 in the order named in a spirally wound configuration with the negative electrode 6 located outside. The case 1 contains a nonaqueous electrolyte. Insu-

lating paper 7 having an opening formed in its central portion is placed above the electrodes 3 housed in the case 1. An insulating opening sealing plate 8 is arranged at an upper opening portion 20 of the case 1 and liquid-tightly fixed to the case 1 by calking the upper opening portion 20 inwardly. A positive terminal 9 is fit in the center of the plate 8. One end 22 of a positive lead 10 is connected to the positive electrode 4 and the other end 34 is connected to the positive terminal 9. The negative electrode 6 is connected to the case 1 as a negative terminal via a negative lead (not shown).

The positive electrode 4 contains an oxide compound or a chalcogen compound as an active material. Examples of such compounds are manganese dioxide, a lithium-manganese composite oxide, a lithium-nickel oxide, a lithium-cobalt oxide, a lithium-nickel-cobalt oxide, a lithium-manganese-cobalt oxide, a lithium containing non-crystalline vanadium pentoxide, or chalcogen compounds such as titanium disulfate or molybdenum disulfate. The lithium-cobalt oxide (a part of Co in the lithium-cobalt oxide may be substituted with the metals such as transition metals, Sn, Al, Mg, T, V) is particularly advantageous as it can raise the potential of the positive electrode and hence the voltage of the battery. The positive electrode 4 is produced by preparing a mixture of the compound, an organic binder material and a conductive material, kneading the mixture into a sheet and pressing it against a current collector member.

An example of a suitable organic binder material is polytetrafluoro-ethylene. Examples of the conductive material are acetylene black and graphite. The current collector member may be aluminum foil, stainless steel foil or nickel foil.

One of the characteristics of the present invention is the constitution of the negative electrode. The negative electrode contains a carbonaceous material. The carbonaceous material has a layer structure more disordered than graphite and has hexagonal net faces with selective orientations. In other words, it comprises both a graphite-like layered structure part and a turbulence-layered structure part. One suitable carbonaceous material is shaped into a spherical particle of which fine structures are arranged in point-orientation as the selective orientations, such as is found in a mesophase small spherical particle.

Another type of suitable carbonaceous material comprises also both a graphite-like layered structure part and a turbulence-layered structure part. This material is shaped into a fiber having fine structures arranged in lamellar type or Brooks-Taylor type selective orientations, such as is found in mesophase pitch-like carbon.

The negative electrode 6 is formed by preparing a mixture of the carbonaceous material and an organic binder material and applying the mixture to a current collector member to coat the collector member with the mixture. An example of a suitable organic binding material is an ethylenepropylene copolymer. The current collector member may be copper foil, nickel foil or stainless steel foil.

As the index to specify the graphite-like layered structure of the carbonaceous material, the parameters of interplanar spacing of (002) surface (d_{002}) and mean size of the crystal lattice along the c-axis (L_c) are used effectively. Both of these parameters can be measured by means of X-ray diffraction. As the suitable carbonaceous material for the negative electrode, it is desirable that the mean value of d_{002} is between 0.337-0.380 nm and the mean value of L_c is between 1-25nm. If the values of d_{002} and L_c deviate from these ranges, the lithium ion absorbing-releasing quantity of the carbonaceous material decreases due to degradation of the graphite structure and gas generation caused by reduction decomposition of the solvent in the non-aqueous electrolyte. The specific capacity (mAh/cm³) and the cycle life of the battery may be degraded. The true density of the carbonaceous material can be more than about 1.7/cm³ in the desired ranges of d_{002} and L_c .

More desirable ranges for d_{002} and L_c are 0.345-0.360 nm, 1-4.0nm, respectively.

A Raman spectrum with argon laser (wavelength: 514.5nm) is very effective to measure the ratio of the graphite-like layered structure part or turbulence-layer structure part in the carbonaceous material. In the Raman spectrum, a peak resulting from the turbulence structure appears at about 1360cm⁻¹ and a peak resulting from the graphite-like layered structure appears at about 1580cm⁻¹. Either the peak intensity ratio (e.g., the intensity ratio R_1/R_2 in which R_1 is the Raman intensity of the turbulence structure and R_2 is the Raman intensity of the graphite-like layered structure) or the area ratio may be used. It is desirable that the ratio between the graphite-like layered structure part and the turbulence structure part in the carbonaceous material be in the range of about 0.5-1.5 for a suitable cathode material. If the intensity ratio falls below 0.5, decomposition of the solvent in the non-aqueous electrolyte. If the intensity ratio exceeds 1.5, the absorbing and releasing quantity of lithium ions in the negative electrode decreases. In both cases the charge-discharge efficiency decreases. The most desirable ratio (R_1/R_2) is in the range of about 0.7-1.3.

A ratio of residual hydrogen caused by the non-graphitization of the carbonaceous material is specified by an atomic ratio (H/C) of hydrogen/carbon atoms. It is desirable that the H/C ratio be less than 0.15. If this H/C ratio increases above 0.15, an increase of the absorbing and releasing quantity of lithium ions may become difficult and the charge-discharge efficiency of the battery may be reduced. The most desirable value for H/C is 0.004 or less.

For the point oriented configuration of fine structure (configuration of crystal lattice), it is possible to model the radiant type shown in Fig. 2A, the lamellar type (layer construction type) shown in Fig. 2B and the Brooks-Taylor type aggregated by the lamellar type and radiant type shown in Fig. 2C. Definitions of the Brooks Taylor structure, "Chemical & Physics Carbon" vol. 4, 1968, p. 243 and "Carbon" vol. 13, 1965, p. 185. Some carbonaceous materials belonging to these three type structures are mixtures of a selected orientation phase and a non orientation phase. For example the carbonaceous material may have a radial structure near the surface and a random structure near the centre.

It is preferable that the average size of the carbonaceous material spherical particles be in the range of 0.5-100μm,

and more particularly 2-40 μ m. When the average particle size is less than 0.5 μ m, the spherical particles can pass the separator holes easily and short-cutting between the positive and negative electrodes may occur. On the other hand, when the average particle size is substantially above 100 μ m, the specific surfaces of the spherical particles become small and it becomes difficult to increase the absorbing and the releasing capacity of lithium ions.

5 It is preferably that the ratio of minor radius and major radius (minor radius/major radius) of the carbonaceous material spherical particle be more than 1/10, and particularly preferable that such ratio be more than 1/2, when such spherical or non-spherical particles are used, homogeneous reactions of the absorbing or releasing lithium ions occur more easily. The structural and mechanical stability of the carbonaceous material is improved and the filling density of the carbonaceous material is also improved. Therefore, the cycle life and capacity of the battery can be increased by the use
10 of such spherical particles.

The particle size distribution of the carbonaceous material spherical particles may be important. The distribution should be at least 90 volume in the range of 0.5 μ m to 30 μ m radius.

In this range, the carbonaceous materials cannot pass through the separator and a densely-packed negative electrode can be made. The range of 1 μ m to 20 μ m is particularly preferable.

15 The surfaces of the carbonaceous material spherical particles or the carbon material fibres according to the invention are particularly occupied with C-axis planes (parallel to the C-axis) in the graphite structure. The lithium ions can pass through the C-axis plane easily. Therefore the absorb-discharge reaction by the movement of the lithium ions occurs effectively.

It is preferable that the carbonaceous material according this invention have an exothermic peak value of 900°C or less in the differential thermal analysis.
20 or less in the differential thermal analysis.

Carbonaceous materials having an exothermic peak of 900°C or less in the differential thermal analysis exhibit a property that many lithium ions are occluded in the fine structure of the carbon of random structure or graphite-like layer structure. As a result the clearance between carbons of the structure is large. Conversely, carbonaceous material for which the exothermic peak value exceeds 900°C exhibits less occlusion and discharge of lithium ions, and the cycle life
25 of such material is inferior. Preferably, the exothermic peak value is in the range of 600°C to 800°C.

A carbonaceous material particle with the above-described characteristics can be obtained by carbonization (for example at 600-1500°C) or graphitization (for example above 1500°C) in a normal or pressurized atmosphere of an inert gas (for example argon gas) or in a vacuum by using, for example, mesophase small spherical particles, mesophase pitch, petroleum pitch, coal/tar, heavy oil, organic resin or synthesized polymer material. The carbonization
30 should be carried out for more than one hour, and, more preferably, for 2-24 hours. In particular, carbonaceous particles of nearly spherical form can be manufactured by forming small spheres (mesophase small spherical particles of a crystalline phase having optical heterogeneous properties) from petroleum pitch, coal/tar or heavy oil during initial heat treatment at or above 350°C and then separating and carbonizing or graphitizing the material.

Specifically, carbonaceous material such as a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre is
35 first heat-treated at a temperature of more than 1200°C up to 2500°C (high temperature treating method).

The carbonaceous material spherical particles produced in the manner described above can be heat-treated in the presence of oxygen gas to remove the graphite layers near the surface of the particles. The effect of this treatment is to enhance the movement of lithium ions into or out of the particles and thereby improving the cycle efficiency of the secondary battery.

40 It is desirable that the heat treatment be carried out in a temperature range between 300 and 800°C, and more desirably, between 400 and 600°C. When the heat treatment temperature falls below 300°C, it becomes difficult to effectively eliminate oxidation of surface layers having relatively high graphitization of the spherical materials. When the heat treatment temperature exceeds 800°C, there is a possibility of burning out the carbonaceous particles. It is desirable that when heat treatment is done in atmospheric air, the said heat-treatment be continued for 1-10 hours. In this
45 case, the heat treatment time can be reduced by elevating the oxygen partial pressure of the atmospheric air. After the heat treatment, the carbonaceous particles may be reheated to a temperature above 300°C in an inert gas.

A low temperature heat treating method also may be used. In this method the carbonaceous material such as a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre is heat treated in a temperature range of 600°C to less than 1200°C. In this case the heat treatment in the presence of oxygen gas in the range of 300°C to 800°C is unnecessary because the graphitization of the spherical materials is lower than in the case of the high-temperature treating
50 method mentioned above.

It is desirable that the ratio between the graphite-like layered structure and turbulence-layered structure of the surface layer of the carbonaceous material after heat-treatment be in the region between 0.8 and 1.4 in intensity ratio (R_1/R_2) of the Raman spectrograph.

55 The ratio of spherical particles falling between 0.7 and 1.1 before heat-treatment can be increased to about 0.05 to 0.35 by the oxidation treatment described above.

Graphitization of the carbonaceous spherical particles becomes higher at the surface thereof, and, for example, the peak intensity ratio (R_1/R_2), an indicating factor of the ratio between the graphite-like layered structure and turbulence-layered structure, becomes smaller relative to the inner portions of the particles. In accordance with the invention, the

spherical carbonaceous particles can be used without pulverization. As a result, the graphite-like layered structure and turbulence-layered structure at the particle surface has a marked effect on the absorption and release of lithium ions and the efficiency thereof.

Thus, because the surface layer of the carbonaceous particle includes a relatively high graphite structure which can withstand oxidation, it is possible to expose on the surface a layer having an optimum ratio of graphite-like layered structure and turbulence-layered structure. Also it is possible to reject impurities or functional groups absorbed in the surface layer of the spherical particles of carbonaceous material by this heat treatment. Thus, it is possible to increase the absorption and release of lithium ions effectively, and thereby provide a higher capacity lithium secondary battery.

The carbonaceous fibre produced from meso-phase pitch have a graphite-like layered structure and a turbulence-layered structure, and the orientation of the fine structure of the cross section of the fibre is a lamellar type or a Brooks-Taylor type. The ratio between the graphite-like layered structure and the turbulence-layered structure, and the atomic ratio of hydrogen/carbon of such carbonaceous fibre are the same as in the case of spherical particles, described above.

The average diameter of such carbonaceous fiber should desirably be between 1-100 micrometers and more desirably from 2-40 micrometers. When the average minor diameter is less than one micrometer, particles of carbon filament tend to pass through a separator and danger of short-circuits between the cathode and the anode. If, the average minor diameter exceeds 100 micrometer, the specific area of the carbonaceous substance becomes smaller and it increase the absorption or release of lithium ions. The average diameter of the carbon filament can be reduced effectively by means of pulverisation or the like

The average length of the carbonaceous fiber should desirably be between 1-200 micrometers and more desirably between 2-100 micrometers.

Carbonaceous material spherical particles similar to those described above also can be produced by crushing the carbonaceous fibres. The crushed surface of the spherical particles produced from such fibres has fewer layers to disturb the moving of lithium ions. Therefore, in this case, the oxidation treatment of the particles can be omitted.

The lithium ion conductive electrolyte may be a non-aqueous electrolyte solution of lithium salt (electrolyte) such as lithium perchloride (LiClO_4), lithium hexafluoric phosphate (LiPF_6), lithium borate flourate (LiBF_6), lithium hexafluoride arsenide (LiAsF_6), or lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate (LiCF_3SO_3) in at least one non-aqueous solvent selected from a group consisting of, for example, ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, diethyl carbonate τ -butyrolactone, sulfolan, aceto-nitril, 1,2-dimethoxyethane 1,2-diethoxyethane, 1,3-dimethoxypropane, dimethylether, tetrahydrofuran, and 2-methyltetrahydrofuran. It is desirable to dissolve sufficient electrolyte in a non-aqueous solvent to provide a 0.5-1.5 mol/l solution. Also, a lithium-ion conductive solid electrolyte may be used. For example, a solid polymer electrolyte of a polymer compounded with lithium salt may be used.

An electrolyte which has the compositions described hereunder is particularly preferable. Ethylene carbonate (EC) as a first composition, propylene carbonate (PC) as a second composition, and at least one compound selected from the group consisting of 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,2-diethoxyethane (DEE), diethylcarbonate (DEC) dimethoxymethane (DMM), τ -butyrolactone (τ -BL) and tetrahydrofuran as the third composition may be combined. The mixed solvent comprising the above first, second and third composition preferably has a compounding ratio of the third composition less than 40% by volume.

The preferable electrolyte is formed by diluting 0.5 to 1.5 mol/l of lithium fluoride of intumescence (LiBF_4), lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF_6) or lithium trifluoromethane sulfonate (LiCF_3SO_3) in the mixed solvent described above.

The third composition in the mixed solvent increases the conductivity of the nonaqueous electrolytic solution, enabling battery operation at high current. If the compounding ratio of the third composition exceeds 40 volume %, the carbonaceous sintered material of the negative electrode deteriorates. The preferable compounding ratio of the third composition is 5 to 25 volume %. Furthermore, it is desirable that the composition ratio of the three compositions be 20 to 80 volume % for the EC, 10 to 60 volume % for the PC and less than 40 volume % for the third composition. The preferable ranges are 30 to 60% for the EC, 20 to 50% for the PC and 5 to 25% for the third composition.

Moreover, when the solvent includes EC, PC and the third composition at the desired compounding ratio, deterioration of the carbonaceous sintered material of the negative electrode is avoided and the high capacity of the negative electrode can effectively be drawn out.

The volume of solution of the mixed solvent of LiBF_4 and LiPF_6 or LiCF_3SO_3 preferably is limited to 0.5 to 1.5 mol/l outside of this range the conductivity and stability of the electrolytic solution is reduced. The preferable volume of solution of the electrolyte is 0.7 to 1.2 mol/l.

Furthermore, by selecting the LiBF_4 , LiPF_6 or LiCF_3SO_3 and maintaining the volume of solution of the mixed solvent in the specified range, the resulting electrode can be made stable against a potential of more than 4 V. The chemical stability of the nonaqueous electrolytic solution is also beneficial in case of the lithium cobalt oxide of the positive electrode, contributing to the long life of the battery. In particular, reaction of LiBF_4 with the lithium cobalt series oxides can be avoided.

In the following, an embodiment is described with reference to Fig. 1 in which this invention is applied to a cylindrical secondary battery including non-aqueous solvent.

Embodiment 1

In Figure 1, a cylindrical stainless steel vessel 1 includes a bottom on which an insulating body 2 is mounted. In the vessel, an electrode group 3 is accommodated. The electrode group 3 has a ribbon-like structure including alternating layers of positive electrode 4, separator 5 and negative electrode 6 in this order wound spirally so as to position cathode 6 on the outside thereof.

The positive electrode 4 is formed by mixing 80 weight % lithium-cobalt oxide (LiCoO_2) powder 15 weight % acetylene black and 5 weight % polytetrafluoroethylene powder. A sheet-like member formed from the mixture is press-fit to a metal collector. The separator 5 is a porous polypropylene film.

The negative electrode 6 is made by mixing 2 weight % ethylene-propylene co-polymer and 98 weight % of spherical carbonaceous particles having an average particle size of 10 micrometers and having a fine structure of lamellar (thin layered) point orientation. The spherical particles are formed by carbonizing mesophase small spherical particles 1400°C separated from heat-treated pitch, and coating the mixture on a stainless foil comprising the collector at a coating quantity of $10\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$. For this embodiment, the parameters, d_{002} and LC measured by X-ray diffraction, the ratios of Raman intensity R_1/R_2 measured using an argon laser light source and the atomic ratio of hydrogen/carbon (H/C) are shown in Table 1.

In the vessel 1, an electrolytic solution is provided by dissolving lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF_6) with a mixed solvent (mixing ratio in volume 25:25:50) of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate and 1,2-dimethoxyethane. An insulating paper 7 having central hole is mounted on the electrode group 3. Further, in an upper opening portion of the vessel 1, an insulative sealing plate 8 is mounted in a liquid tight manner by means of, for example, a caulking process. A positive electrode terminal 9 is fitted in a central portion of the insulative sealing plate 8. This positive electrode terminal 9 is connected to the positive electrode 4 of the electrode group 3 via an anode lead 10. Also, cathode 6 of the electrode group 3 is connected to the vessel 1 as a negative terminal via a negative electrode lead (not shown).

Embodiments 2-6; Comparative Example 1

Several other lithium secondary batteries (2-6) were made using techniques similar to embodiment 1, but having various carbonaceous materials exhibiting the values of parameters shown in Table 1.

In addition, as a comparative example a lithium secondary battery was produced using 98 weight% of non oriented (random) carbonaceous material spherical particles as the negative electrode material.

Table 1

Embodiments Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter (nm)	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂	H/C	D.T. Analysis °C
EM	1	lamellar	10	0.3508	2.50	1.10	0.003	687
	2	lamellar	10	0.3452	2.50	1.00	0.003	721
	3	lamellar	20	0.3410	5.00	0.75	0.001	795
	4	lamellar	5	0.3470	2.00	0.95	0.003	711
	5	lamellar	60	0.3508	2.20	1.10	0.003	687
	6	radiant	5	0.3508	2.20	1.10	0.001	687
Com.Ex	1	random	10	0.3410	2.60	1.15	0.003	726

The batteries of embodiments 1-6 and comparative example 1 were then repeatedly charged at 50mA to 4.2 volts and discharged at 50mA to 2.5 volts the discharge capacities and cycle times were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 3.

As is apparent from Fig. 3, the lithium secondary batteries of embodiments 1-6 display markedly improved capacity and cycle life relative to comparative example 1. In particular, embodiments 1, 4 and 6 showed excellent capacity and cycle life.

Embodiment 7

A lithium secondary battery of the same construction as that of embodiment 1 was prepared except that the cath-

ode structure was modified. The negative electrode was formed mixing 90 weight% of carbonaceous particles having a minor diameter/major diameter ratio of 2/3 or above, an average particle size of 10 micrometers and a Brooks-Taylor type point oriented fine structure with 2 weight% of ethylene propylene copolymer. The carbonaceous particles were made by carbonization of mesophase small spherical particles at 1300°C separated from heat-treated coal tar. The mixture was coated on a stainless steel foil collector using a quantity of 10mg/cm². The parameters of this carbonaceous particle were shown in Table 2.

Embodiments 8-11

Lithium secondary batteries were made similar to embodiment 7 using carbonaceous materials having parameters also shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Embodiments Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter (nm)	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂	H/C	D.T. Analysis °C
EM	7	B-Taylor	10	0.3500	2.20	1.10	0.002	680
	8	B-Taylor	20	0.3452	2.50	1.00	0.003	721
	9	B-Taylor	10	0.3410	5.00	0.75	0.003	742
	10	B-Taylor	5	0.3560	2.00	0.95	0.003	748
	11	B-Taylor	100	0.3452	2.50	1.00	0.003	785

Then, the batteries of embodiments 7-11 were repeatedly charged at 50mA to 4.2 volts and discharged at 50mA to 2.5 volts discharge capacities and cycle times were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 4. Further, in Fig. 4, measured results of cycle life and discharge capacity for the comparative example are illustrated.

As is apparent from Fig. 4, the lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments 7-11 have markedly improved capacity and cycle life relative to comparative example 1. In particular, embodiments 7 and 10 have excellent capacity and cycle life.

Embodiment 12

A lithium secondary battery of the same construction as that of embodiment 1 was prepared. However, the negative electrode was prepared by mixing 98 weight% of carbonaceous particles of an average particle size of 10 micrometers and having a Brooks-Taylor type orientation of the fine structure of the cross section of a carbon fibre made by carbonization of mesophase pitch at 1600°C with 2 weight% of ethylene propylene copolymer. This mixture was coated on a stainless steel foil collector using a quantity of 10mg/cm². The parameters of these carbonaceous particles are shown in Table 3.

Embodiments 13-15, Comparative Example 2

Lithium, secondary batteries were prepared similar to embodiment 7 using the carbonaceous materials having the parameters shown in Table 3.

In embodiment 13, spinel type structured lithium-manganese oxide (Li_xMn₂O₄) was used as the positive electrode material instead of lithium cobalt-oxide (LiCoO₂).

Table 3

Embodiments Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter (nm)	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂	H/C	D.T. Analysis °C
EM	12	B-Taylor	10*	0.3480	3.00	0.88	0.001	712
	13	B-Taylor	5*	0.3490	2.80	0.90	0.003	720
	14	lamellar	10*	0.3500	2.80	0.91	0.003	715
	15	lamellar	20*	0.3680	1.20	1.10	0.003	680
Com.Ex	2	random	20*	0.3600	2.50	1.40	0.003	660

*minor diameter

The batteries of embodiments 12-15 and comparative example 2 were repeatedly charged at 50mA to 4.2 volts and discharged at 50mA to 3.5 volts and cycle life and discharge capacity were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 5.

As is apparent from Fig. 5, the lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments 12-15 have markedly improved capacity and cycle life relative to comparative example 2. In particular, embodiments 12, 13 and 14 have excellent capacity and cycle life.

Embodiment 16

A lithium secondary battery of the same construction as that of embodiment 1 was prepared except that a different cathode was used. The negative electrode was made by mixing 98 weight% of carbonaceous particles having an average particle size of 10 micrometers with 2 weight% of ethylene propylene copolymer and a lamellar type (thin layer type) orientation of fine structure. The particles were made by carbonization of mesophases small spherical particles at 1400°C separated from heat-treated pitch. The heat treatment was at 500°C for 5 hours in air. The resulting mixture was coated on a stainless steel foil collector using a quantity of 10mg/cm². In this case, the carbonaceous particles before heat treatment had various parameters as shown in Table 4.

In this embodiment, lithium-nickel-oxide (LiNiO₂) was used as the positive electrode material, instead of LiCoO₂.

Embodiments 17-19

Lithium secondary batteries were prepared similar to embodiment 16 using heat-treated carbonaceous materials as shown in Table 4.

In these embodiments, lithium-cobalt oxide (LiCoO₂) was used as the anode material.

Table 4

Embodiment Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter (nm)	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂	H/C	D.T. Analysis
Em	16	lamellar	10	0.3508	2.50	1.1->1.2	0.003	695
	17	lamellar	10	0.3480	2.40	1.0->1.1	0.003	706
	18	lamellar	10	0.3450	3.00	0.85->1.0	0.001	765
	19	lamellar	10	0.3420	4.20	0.75->0.9	0.003	789

**after thermal treated

The batteries of embodiments 16-19 were repeatedly charged at 50mA to 4.2 volts and discharged at 50mA to 2.5

volts the cycle life and discharge capacity were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 6. Further, in Fig. 6, measured results of cycle life and discharge capacity for embodiment 1 are shown.

As is apparent from Fig. 6, the lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments 16-19 have a larger capacity and cycle life relative to embodiment 1 in which the negative electrode material had no heat-treated spherical carbonaceous particles. In particular, embodiments 16 and 17 have excellent capacity and cycle life.

Further, although embodiments 16-19 used spherical carbonaceous particles of lamellar type point orientation as the negative electrode material, lithium secondary batteries with negative electrode materials using spherical carbonaceous particles of radiant and Brooks-Taylor type orientation also are able to achieve the same capacity increases.

Embodiment 20

A positive electrode was prepared similar to embodiment 1. A negative electrode 6 was prepared using carbonaceous material made by burning mesophase small spherical particles which had been thermally treated and separated from coal tar pitch in argon gas at 1000°C.

The range of particle size distribution of the carbonaceous material obtained was 1 µm to 15 µm, and the average particle diameter was 5 µm. The negative electrode was obtained by mixing 98% weight of the carbonaceous materials particles with 2% weight ethylene propylene copolymer applying this mixture in a quantity of 10 mg/cm² to a stainless steel foil collector. The parameters of the carbonaceous material in this embodiment are shown in Table 5.

Vessel 1 was provided with electrolyte formed by diluting 0.1 mol/l of lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF₆) in a mixed solvent of propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate and 1, 2-dimethoxyethane (25:25:50 of mixture volume ratio).

Embodiments 21-23, Comparative examples 3-5

Positive electrodes were made similar to embodiment 20. Negative electrodes were prepared using carbonaceous materials with the parameters shown in Table 5.

In the case of comparative example 4, carbonaceous material was obtained from a thermally treated furfuryl alcohol resin.

In the case of comparative example 5, the particle size distribution is in the range of 15 to 40 µm diameter at 90 % or more.

Comparative examples 3 and 4 are provided for purposes of demonstrating the effects of varied d₀₀₂ and La values. However, it is noted that both of these examples are within the scope of the presently claimed invention. Thus, both constitute further embodiments as well as comparative examples.

Table 5

Embodiments Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂ (nm)	D.T. Analysis
Em	20	B-Taylor	5	0.3550	1.50	1.2	670
	21	B-Taylor	5	0.3540	1.30	1.3	605
	22	B-Taylor	5	0.3570	1.60	1.25	675
	23	B-Taylor	5	0.3550	1.50	1.28	621
Com.Ex	3	B-Taylor	5	0.3440	2.60	0.9	790
	4	random	5	0.3850	1.20	1.5	684
	5	B-Taylor	26	0.3550	1.50	1.2	570

The lithium secondary batteries in embodiments 20 through 23 and comparative examples 3 and 4 were repeatedly charged up to 4.2. volts and discharged to 2.5 volts at 50 mA of current. The discharge capacity and cycle life of each battery were measured. The results are shown in Figure 7.

As is clear from Figure 7, in the lithium secondary batteries of embodiments 20 through 23, capacities have been increased and cycle lives has been improved in a marked way in comparison with the batteries in comparative examples 3 and 4.

In the case of comparative example 5, since carbonaceous material of large particle diameter was pulverized and fine pieces were produced, the positive electrode short-circuited, and the battery was not able to function. Furthermore, the packing density of the negative electrode was lowered by 10% in comparison with embodiment 20.

volts the cycle life and discharge capacity were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 6. Further, in Fig. 6, measured results of cycle life and discharge capacity for embodiment 1 are shown.

As is apparent from Fig. 6, the lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments 16-19 have a larger capacity and cycle life relative to embodiment 1 in which the negative electrode material had no heat-treated spherical carbonaceous particles. In particular, embodiments 16 and 17 have excellent capacity and cycle life.

Further, although embodiments 16-19 used spherical carbonaceous particles of lamellar type point orientation as the negative electrode material, lithium secondary batteries with negative electrode materials using spherical carbonaceous particles of radiant and Brooks-Taylor type orientation also are able to achieve the same capacity increases.

10 Embodiment 20

A positive electrode was prepared similar to embodiment 1. A negative electrode 6 was prepared using carbonaceous material made by burning mesophase small spherical particles which had been thermally treated and separated from coal tar pitch in argon gas at 1000°C.

15 The range of particle size distribution of the carbonaceous material obtained was 1 μm to 15 μm , and the average particle diameter was 5 μm . The negative electrode was obtained by mixing 98% weight of the carbonaceous materials particles with 2% weight ethylene-propylene copolymer applying this mixture in a quantity of 10 mg/cm^2 to a stainless steel foil collector. The parameters of the carbonaceous material in this embodiment are shown in Table 5.

Vessel 1 was provided with electrolyte formed by diluting 0.1 mol/l of lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF_6) in a mixed solvent of propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate and 1, 2-dimethoxyethane (25:25:50 of mixture volume ratio).

Embodiments 21-23. Comparative examples 3-5

Positive electrodes were made similar to embodiment 20. Negative electrodes were prepared using carbonaceous materials with the parameters shown in Table 5.

In the case of comparative example 4, carbonaceous material was obtained from a thermally treated furfuryl alcohol resin.

In the case of comparative example 5, the particle size distribution is in the range of 15 to 40 μm diameter at 90 % or more.

30 Comparative examples 3 and 4 are provided for purposes of demonstrating the effects of varied d_{002} and L_a values. However, it is noted that both of these examples are within the scope of the presently claimed invention. Thus, both constitute further embodiments as well as comparative examples.

Table 5

Embodiments Com. Example		Structure	Mean Diameter	d_{002} (nm)	L_a (nm)	R_1/R_2 (nm)	D.T. Analysis
Em	20	B-Taylor	5	0.3550	1.50	1.2	670
	21	B-Taylor	5	0.3540	1.30	1.3	605
	22	B-Taylor	5	0.3570	1.60	1.25	675
	23	B-Taylor	5	0.3550	1.50	1.28	621
Com.Ex	3	B-Taylor	5	0.3440	2.60	0.9	790
	4	random	5	0.3850	1.20	1.5	684
	5	B-Taylor	26	0.3550	1.50	1.2	570

50 The lithium secondary batteries in embodiments 20 through 23 and comparative examples 3 and 4 were repeatedly charged up to 4.2. volts and discharged to 2.5 volts at 50 mA of current. The discharge capacity and cycle life of each battery were measured. The results are shown in Figure 7.

As is clear from Figure 7, in the lithium secondary batteries of embodiments 20 through 23, capacities have been increased and cycle lives has been improved in a marked way in comparison with the batteries in comparative examples 3 and 4.

In the case of comparative example 5, since carbonaceous material of large particle diameter was pulverized and fine pieces were produced, the positive electrode short-circuited, and the battery was not able to function. Furthermore, the packing density of the negative electrode was lowered by 10% in comparison with embodiment 20.

Comparative Example 7

This embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 24, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluoride (LiPF_6) was diluted in the mixed solvent of propylene carbonate and tetrahydrofuran (50:50 of mixed volume ratio).

The lithium secondary batteries in these embodiments 24 through 28 and comparative examples 6 and 7 were repeatedly charged up to 4.2 V at 50 mA of charging current discharged to 2.5 V at 50 mA of current, and the discharge capacity and cycle life of the batteries were measured. The results are shown in Figure 8.

As is clear from Figure 8, for the lithium secondary batteries in embodiments 24 through 28, capacities increased and cycle lives remarkably improved in comparison with the batteries in the comparative examples 6 and 7.

Comparative examples 6 and 7 are provided to demonstrate the effects of changing the composition of the electrolyte. Both of these examples also constitute additional embodiments of the invention, since they are within the scope of the invention, as claimed.

Embodiment 29

A positive electrode was prepared similar to that of embodiment 7.

A negative electrode was prepared in the manner described below. First, 98 weight% of carbonaceous particles of an average particle size of 10 micrometers were mixed with 2 weight% of ethylene propylene copolymer. The particles had a lamellar type (thin layer type) orientation of fine structure which was provided by carbonization of mesophase small particles in an argon gas flow at 1400°C. The mesophase particles were separated from heat-treated pitch. Second, the mixed particles and copolymer were coated onto a stainless steel roll collector in a quantity of 10 mg/cm².

The parameters of the carbonaceous particles in this embodiment are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Embodiment Com, Example		Structure	Mean Diameter (nm)	d ₀₀₂ (nm)	Lc (nm)	R ₁ /R ₂	H/C	D.T. Analysis
Em	29~32	lamellar	10	0.3508	2.50	1.1	0.013	687
Com.	8,9	lamellar	10	0.3508	2.50	1.1	0.013	687

A nonaqueous electrolytic solution made by diluting lithium hexafluoric phosphate (LiPF_6) at 1.0 mol/l in a mixed solvent of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (40:40:20 of mixing volume ratio) was placed in the vessel 1.

Embodiment 30

This embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 7, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluoric phosphate (LiPF_6) was diluted in a mixed solvent of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate and 1,2-diethoxyethane (40:40:20 of mixing volume ratio).

Embodiment 31

This embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 7, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluoric phosphite (LiPF_3) was diluted in a mixed solvent of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate and tetrahydrofuran (40:40:20 of mixing volume ratio).

Embodiment 32

This embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 7, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluoric phosphite (LiPF_3) was diluted in the mixed solvent of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate and diethylcarbonate (40:30:30 of mixing volume ratio).

Comparative Example 8.

This embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 7, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluoric phosphite

(LiPF₆) was diluted in the mixed solvent of propylene carbonate and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (50:50 of mixing volume ratio).

Comparative Example 9

The embodiment was prepared the same as embodiment 7, except that 1.0 mol/l lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF₆) was diluted in the solvent of propylene carbonate.

The lithium secondary batteries in these embodiments 29 through 32 and comparative examples 8 and 9 were repeatedly charged up to 4.2v at 50mA of charging current and discharged to 2.5v at 50mA of current, and the discharge capacity and cycle life of the batteries were measured. the results are shown in Fig. 9.

As is clear from Figure 9, in lithium secondary batteries of these embodiments 29 through 32, capacities increased and cycle lives remarkably improved in comparison with the batteries in comparative examples 8 and 9.

Then, charging at 50mA to 4.2 volts and discharging at 50mA to 2.5 volts were repeated for the lithium secondary batteries of embodiments 16-19 and cycle life and discharge capacity were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 6. Further, in Fig. 6, measured results of same cycle life and discharge capacity for embodiment 1 is shown.

As is apparent from Fig. 6, it is appreciated that the lithium secondary batteries of the embodiments 16-19 have larger capacity and cycle life relative to embodiment 1 provided with a cathode having no heat-treated spherical carbonaceous particles.

Further, although spherical carbonaceous particles of lamellar type point orientation were used as the negative electrode material in embodiments 16-19 lithium secondary batteries with a cathode using spherical carbonaceous particles of radiant and Brooks-Taylor type orientation should also achieve similar capacity increase.

In a lithium secondary battery in accordance with the invention, it is possible to increase absorption and release of lithium ions, to suppress deterioration of formation-structure during the charge-discharge cycle and increase the specific capacity (mAh/cc) of the negative electrode by increasing volumetric density. By providing point orientation to radiant, lamellar or Brooks-Taylor type materials, it is possible to increase lithium ion absorption and release. Thus, by housing such a negative electrode with a positive electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte in a vessel, a lithium secondary battery of high capacity and long charge-discharge cycle life can be achieved.

When a negative electrode is formed using carbonaceous particles having the interplanar spacing between (002) planes (d_{002}) and crystal lattice size, (La) along C axis obtained by X-ray diffraction ranging from 0.337 to 0.380nm and 1 and 25nm, respectively, and a Raman intensity ratio (R_1/R_2) of 1360cm⁻¹ (R_1) and 1580cm⁻¹ (R_2) of 0.5-1.5 measured by an argon laser light source, it is possible to greatly increase the lithium ion absorption-release quantity, to suppress deterioration of the formation-structure during the charge-discharge cycle and to suppress decomposition of the solvent in the non-aqueous electrolyte.

Further, when the average particle diameter of the carbonaceous particles is between 1 and 100 micrometer, absorption and release of lithium ions by the cathode can be further increased. Thus, by using such a cathode in a vessel with a non-aqueous electrolyte, it is possible to provide a lithium secondary battery of much higher capacity and much longer charge-discharge cycle life.

Also, using a negative electrode comprised of carbon filaments or fibres including graphite-like layered structure and turbulence layered structure and having an orientation of fine, structure of lamellar type or Brooks-Taylor type, increases absorption and release of lithium ion quantity and suppresses deterioration of formation-structure during the charge/discharge cycle. Thus, it is possible to provide a lithium secondary battery of high capacity and long charge-discharge cycle life by utilizing such a negative electrode with a positive electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte. Moreover, when the negative electrode is made with carbonaceous particles having the characteristics described herein, decomposition of the solvent in the non-aqueous electrolyte can be suppressed.

The present invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments. However, other embodiments based on the principles of the present invention are also covered by the claims.

Claims

1. A process for making carbonaceous material for a negative electrode of a lithium secondary battery comprising the step of heat-treating for carbonizing a spherical particle or a fibre, the heat-treating step including one of the steps of carbonizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at a temperature of more than 1200°C up to 2500°C.
2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes the step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of oxygen at 300-800°C for about 1-10 hours, after the step of heating in the inert gas or vacuum.
3. A process for making carbonaceous material for a negative electrode for a lithium secondary battery comprising the step of heating-treating for carbonizing a spherical particle or a fibre, the heat treating step including one of the

steps of carbonizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at a temperature of 600°C to less than 1200°C.

4. A process for making carbonaceous material for a negative electrode of a lithium secondary battery comprising the step of heat-treating for carbonizing or graphitizing a spherical particle or a fibre, the heat-treating step including one of the steps of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at a temperature of 600°C or above.
5. A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the average size of the produced carbonaceous material spherical particles is in the range of 0.5-100µm.
6. A process as claimed in claim 4 or 5, wherein the distribution of the produced carbonaceous material spherical particles is at least 90% volume in the range of 0.5µm to 30µm radius.
7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the average diameter of the produced carbonaceous material fibres is between 1-100µm.
8. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the average length of the produced carbonaceous material fibres is between 1-200µm.
9. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 8, wherein the step of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at or above 600°C is carried out for 1 hour or more.
10. A process as claimed in claim 9, wherein the step of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum at or above 600°C is carried out for 2-24 hours.
11. A process as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C for about 1-10 hours, after the step of heating in the inert gas or the vacuum at or above 600°C.
12. A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in an inert gas or a vacuum at or above 300°C, after the step of heating in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C.
13. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 12, wherein the step of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum is carried out at or above 1200°C.
14. A process as claimed in claim 13, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C for about 1-10 hours, after the step of heating in the inert gas or the vacuum at or above 1200°C.
15. A process as claimed in claim 14, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in an inert gas or a vacuum at or above 300°C, after the step of heating in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C.
16. A process as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein the step of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum is carried out at a temperature in the range of 1200-2500°C.
17. A process as claimed in claim 16, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C for about 1-10 hours, after the step of heating in the inert gas or the vacuum at a temperature in the range of 1200°C-2500°C.
18. A process as claimed in claim 17, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of inert gas at or above 300°C, after the step of heating in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C.
19. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 18, wherein the step of carbonizing or graphitizing a mesophase

small spherical particle or a mesophase pitch fibre in an inert gas or a vacuum is carried out at a temperature in the range of 600°C to less than 1200°C.

- 5 20. A process as claimed in claim 19, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C for about 1-10 hours, after the step of heating in the inert gas or the vacuum at a temperature in the range of 600°C to less than 1200°C.
- 10 21. A process as claimed in claim 20, wherein the step of heat-treating also includes a step of further heating the carbonaceous material in the presence of inert gas at or above 300°C, after the step of heating in the presence of oxygen at 300°C-800°C.
- 15 22. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 21, wherein the mesophase small spherical particle of the mesophase pitch fibre is made from at least one of: petroleum pitch, coal/tar, and heavy oil by heat treatment at or above 350°C.
- 20 23. An electrode for a lithium battery comprising carbonaceous material prepared according to a process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 22.

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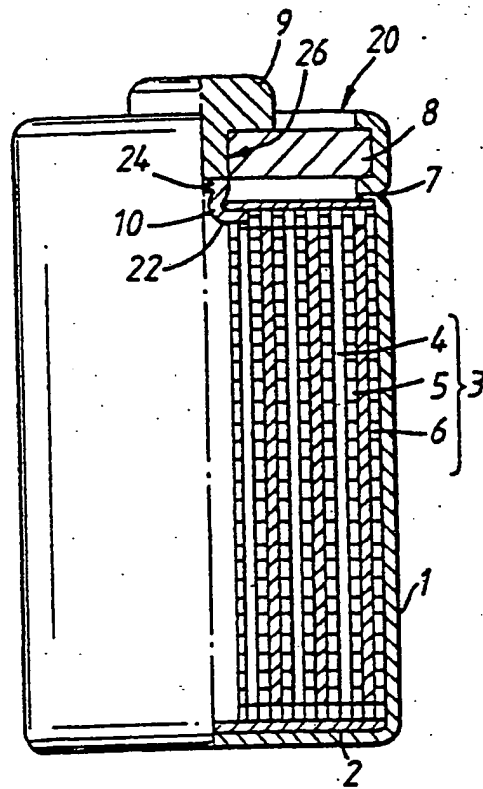


Fig. 1.

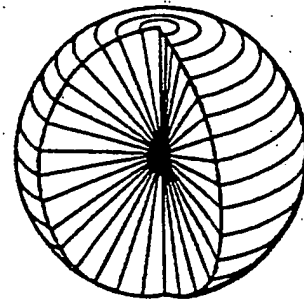


Fig. 2A.

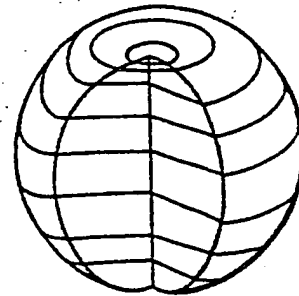


Fig. 2B.

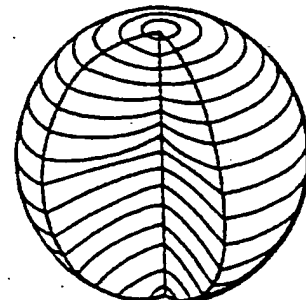


Fig. 2C.

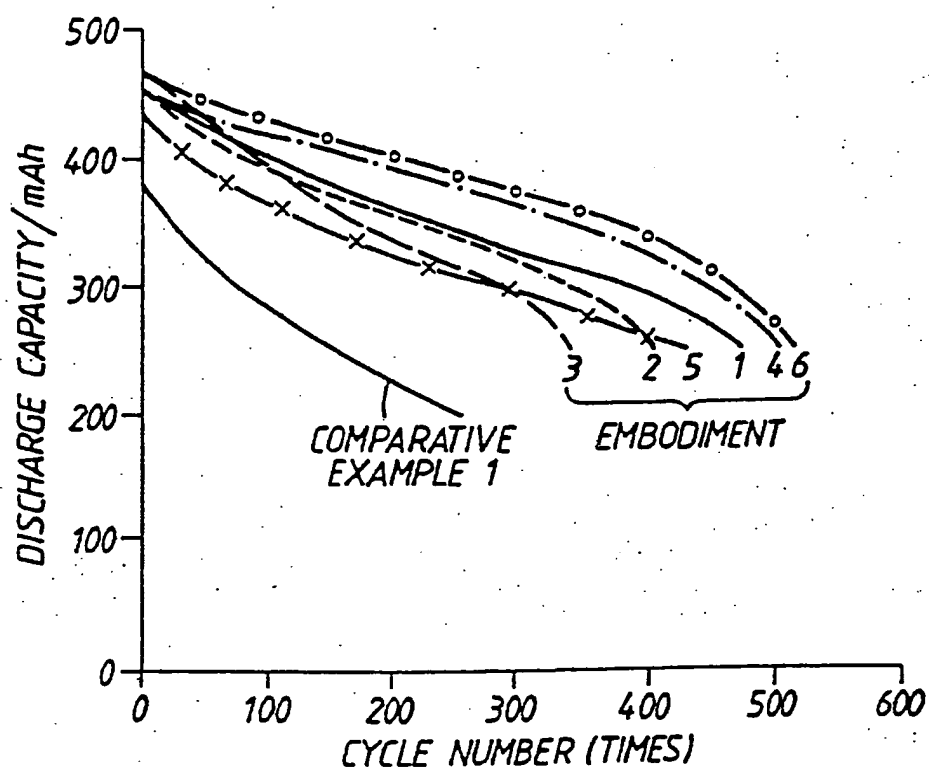


Fig. 3.

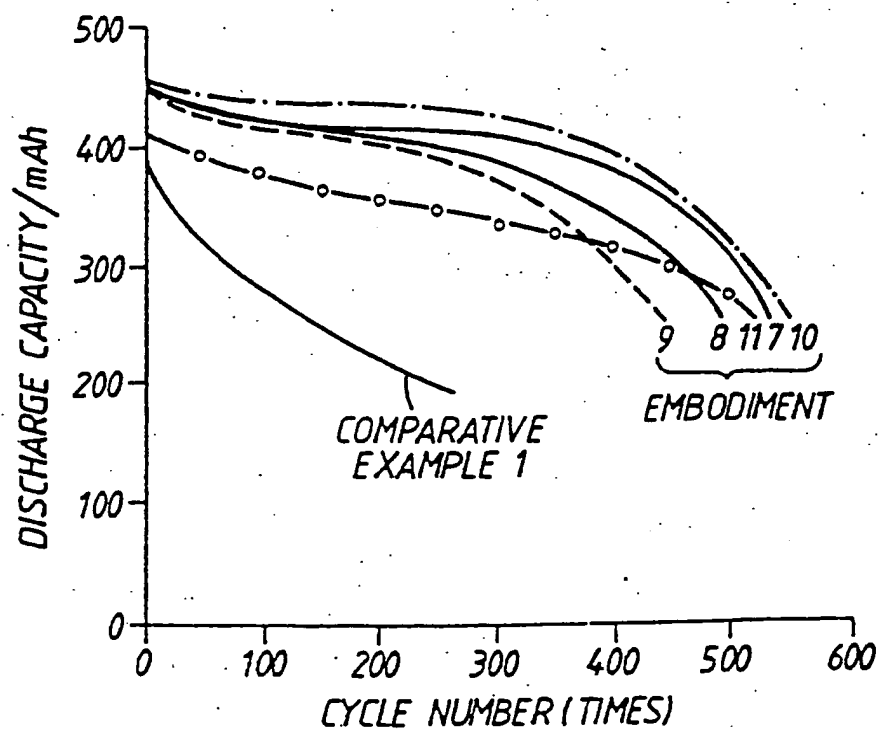


Fig. 4.

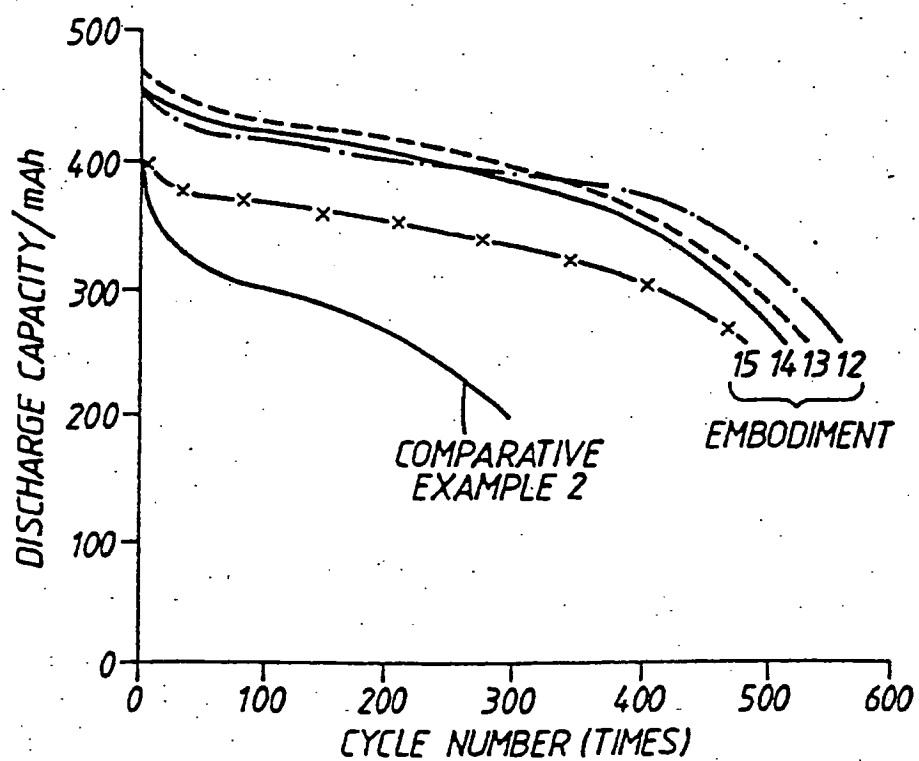


Fig. 5.

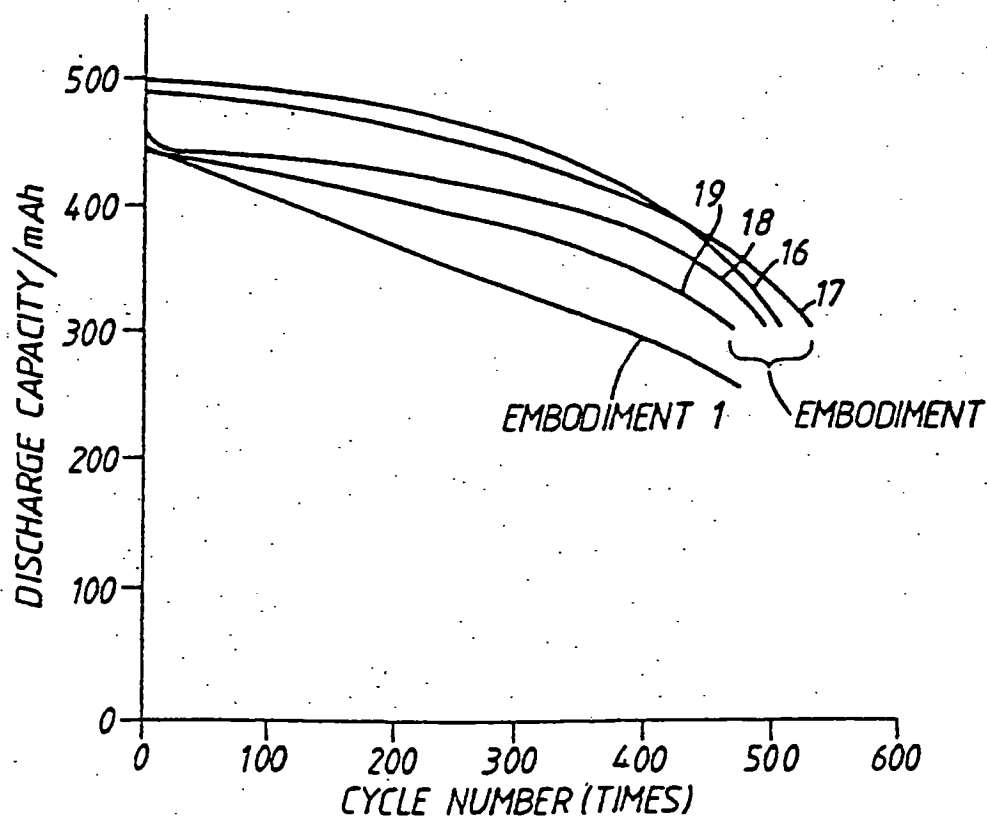


Fig. 6.

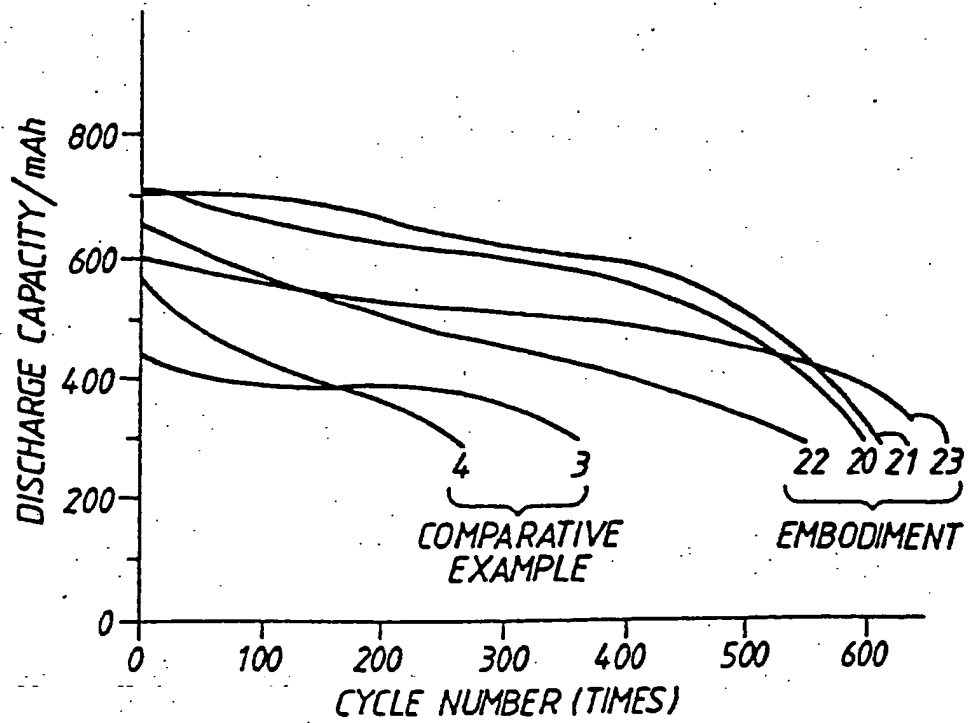


Fig. 7.

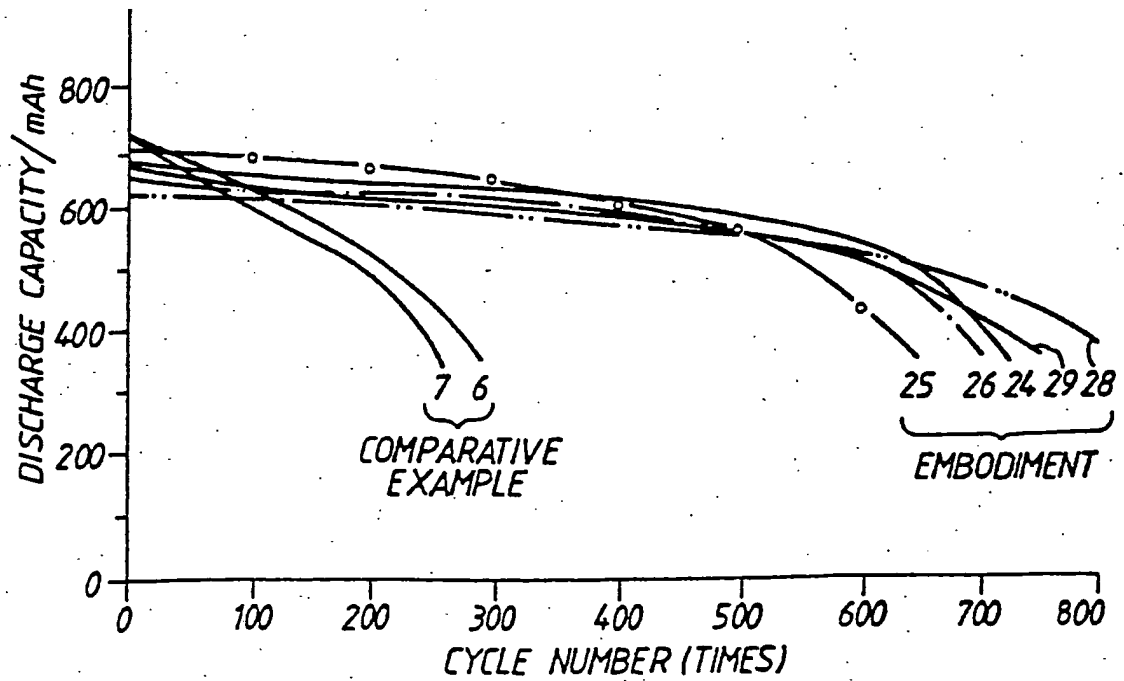


Fig. 8.

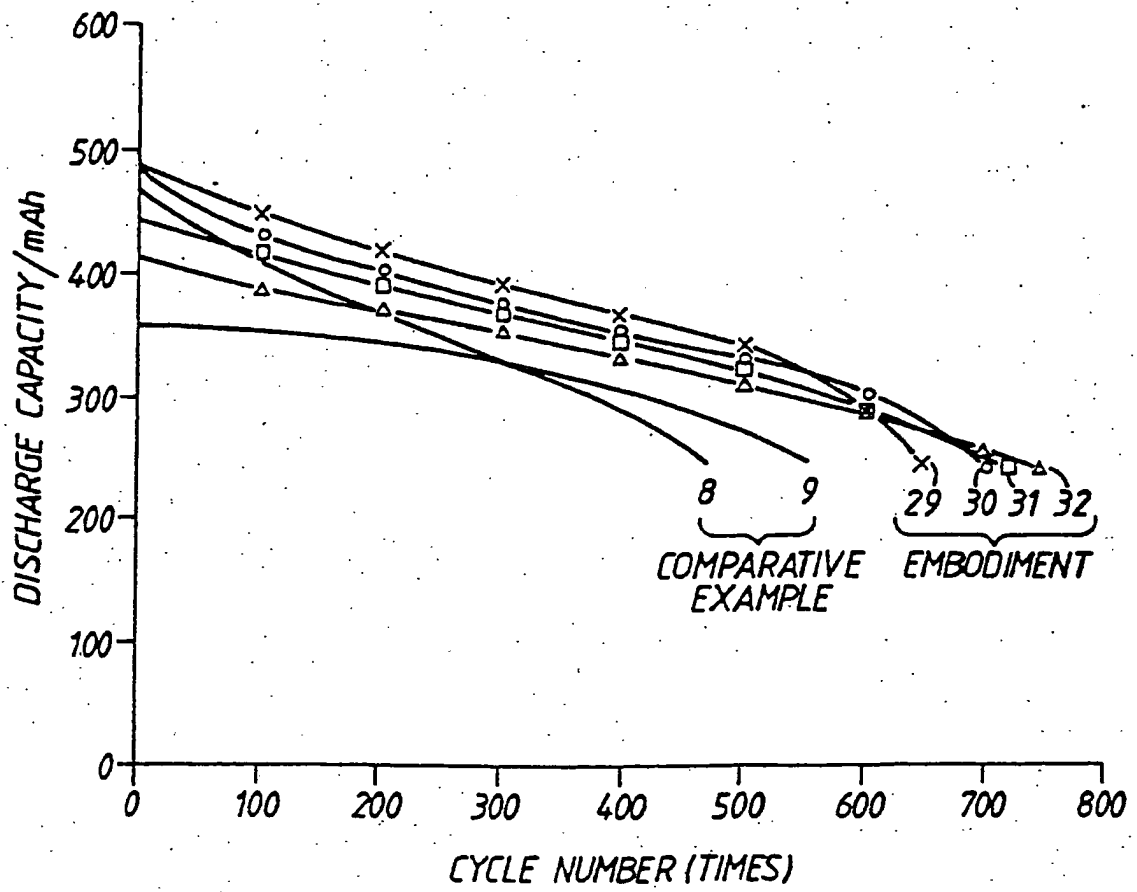


Fig. 9

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 20 0205

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP-A-0 201 038 (TOSHIBA BATTERY CO.) * page 9, line 26 - page 10, line 11 * * page 14, line 11 - page 24, line 10; claims * -----	1-3, 9-11,23	H01M10/40 D01F9/145
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) H01M D01F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	7 May 1996	Hellemans, W	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	